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ART. I.—*A Grammar of the Pashtoo, or Afghánee Language.* By
LIEUT. R. LEACH, *Bombay Engineers, Assistant on a Mission.*

To the Secretary to the Asiatic Society.

Political Dept.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council to forward to you the accompanying Grammar of the Pashtoo or Afghán Language, compiled by Lieutenant Leach, for such notice as the Society may deem it to merit.

2. I am further directed to request that the Grammar in question may be returned when no longer required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, 20th Feb. 1839.

This language is called Afghánee or Avghánee by Persians and other foreigners, and Pashtoo, Pukhtoo, and Pastoo, severally, by the Afgháns of Candhar, Peshawar, Teerai, and by the Afreedees, Khy-beerees, &c. &c.

The language is decidedly of Sanscrit complexion, from the frequent occurrence of the ष *jh* and क् *kgh*; indeed these two letters with the Devnagary उ compose the peculiarity of the language.

The difference between the Peshawar and Candhar dialect is, that in the former the Persian *خ* is used, when in the latter the Sanscrit *ष* occurs.

The Candharee is reckoned the purest dialect ; and when correctly spoken, resembles in the plaintiveness of its tones the peculiar dialect of Ireland.

The Alphabet is as follows.

<i>Afghánee.</i>	<i>Devna-</i> <i>gary.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>
ا	अ	a	as the second <i>a</i> in parable,
ب	ब	b	as the English,
پ	प	p	Ditto, ditto,
ت	त	t	as the Continental <i>t</i> ,
ث		th	as <i>th</i> in things,
ط	ट	t	as the English <i>t</i> ,
ج	ज	j	as the English <i>j</i> ,
چ	च	ch	as the English,
ح		h	as the aspirated <i>h</i> ,
خ		kh	as <i>ch</i> in the Scotch loch,
ج		z	the Afghan <i>z</i> used for coupling,
د	द	d	the Continental <i>d</i> ,
ذ		th	as <i>th</i> in those
ر	ड	d	the harsh English <i>d</i> ,
ر	र	r	the English <i>r</i> ,
ر	ड़	d	the peculiar Maratha <i>d</i> ,
ز		z	the English <i>z</i> ,
ژ		j	the French <i>j</i> in jour,
س	स	s	the English <i>s</i> ,
ش	श	sh	the English <i>sh</i> ,
ښ	ष	jh	unknown in English,
ص		s	the Arabic <i>dwàd</i> ,
ض		dz	the Arabic <i>dzwàd</i> ,
ط		t	the Arabic <i>t</i> ,

The Alphabet (Continued.)

<i>Afghánee.</i>	<i>Devna-</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>	
	<i>gary.</i>			
ظ	z ... the Arabic z,	
ع	ɤX ... the Arabic mark for guttural vowels,	
غ	gh ... the Persian guttural,	
ف	...	फ	...	f ... the English f,
ق	k ... the harsh English k,	
ک	...	क	...	k ... the English k,
گ	...	ग	...	g ... the English g,
ل	...	ल	...	l ... the English l,
م	...	म	...	m ... the English m,
ن	...	न	...	n ... the English n,
و	...	व	...	w ... the English w, or v,
ه	...	ह	...	h ... the English h,
ي	...	य	...	y ... the English y,
س	...	क्ष	...	kgh ... the Sanscrit.

The same story is told of the Afghán language, that the Mah-rattas tell of the Canarese, viz., That a certain king sent his vizier to collect all the vocabularies and dialects of the earth; on the vizier's return he proceeded to quote specimens before his royal Master: when he came to speak of the Afghánee dialect, he stopped, and producing a tin pot containing a stone, began to rattle it. The king in surprise asked the meaning of this proceeding. The vizier said that he had failed to get a knowledge of the Afghánee language, and could only describe it by rattling a stone in a tin pot.

It is also said, that Mahammad, the Arabian prophet, gave it as his opinion that the Afghánee was to be the language of the infernal regions, as Arabic was to be that of heaven.

In the comparison of languages, in which Arabic is called science, (*ilm*); Turkish accomplishment, (*hunar*); Persian sugar; Hindustanee salt; the Afghán is complimented with the appellation of the "braying of an ass."

An Afghán is immediately discovered by another by the correctness with which he distinguishes between a masculine and feminine noun.

Declension of a Noun Masculine.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nominative	ás, a horse	asán, horses
Genitive	da ás, of a horse	da asáno, of horses
Accusative & Dative	ás ta, a horse	asánoo ta, horses
Ablative	la ás, from a horse	la asánoo, from horses

Declension of a Noun Feminine, ending in a Vowel.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nominative	aspá, a mare	aspe, mares
Genitive	dá aspá, of a mare	da aspo, of mares
Accusative & Dative	aspeta, a mare	aspota, mares
Ablative	la aspe, from a mare	la aspo, from mares

Examples of forming the Feminine from the Masculine Noun.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
spe, dog	spai, a bitch
khar, a donkey	khara, a she-ass
buz, a he-goat	buza, a she-goat
gid, a fat-tailed ram	gida, a female sheep
orará, nephew	orerá, niece
tara, uncle	tarala, aunt

Declension of a Compound Noun.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nominative	gha sadai, a good man	gha sadee, good men
Genitive	da gha sade, of a good man	da gha sadee, of good men
Acc. & Dat.	gha sade ta, a good man	gha sadota, good men
Ablative	la ghasade, from a good man	la gha sadee, from good men

Declension of the 1st Personal Pronoun.

Nom.	za, I	muĵ, we
Gen.	zmá, mine.	zmuĵ, ours
Acc. & Dat.	málá, me.	muĵla, us
Abl.	la má, from me.	la muĵ, from us

Declension of the 2nd Personal Pronoun.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	ta, thou	táso, ye
Gen.	stá, thy	istáso, yours
Acc. & Dat.	tálá, thee	tásolá, you
Abl.	la tá, from thee	la taso, from you

Declension of the 3d Personal Pronoun—proximate.

Nom.	daghá, this	dagho, these
Gen.	da de, these	da deev, of these
Acc. & Dat.	dela, this	deevla, these
Abl.	la de, from this	la deev, from these

Declension of the 3rd Personal Pronoun—remote.

Nom.	haghá, that	hagho, those
Gen.	da haghá, of that	da hagho, of those
Acc. & Dat.	haghá ta, that	hagho ta, those
Abl.	la haghá, from that	la hagho, from those

Declension of the Reflective Pronoun.

Nom.	Pakhpul, I myself
Gen.	Akhpul, my own
Acc. & Dat.	... wanting
Abl.	... ditto

Declension of the Interrogative Pronoun—animate.

	<i>Singular.</i>
Nom.	sok, who
Gen.	da chá, whose
Acc. & Dat.	chá ta, who
Abl.	la chá, from whom

Declension of the Interrogative Pronoun—inanimate.

Nom.	sa, what
Gen.	a sa, of what
Acc. & Dat.	sa la, why
Abl.	la sa, from what

Cardinal Numbers.

1	you	11	you las
2	dwá	12	dwá las
3	dare	13	dyar las
4	salor	14	swár las
5	pinz	15	pinz las
6	shpaĵ	16	shpadas
7	avo	17	olas
8	atha	18	athlas
9	nah	19	nolas
10	las	20	shil
21	you visht	31	you dergh
22	do visht	32	do dergh
23	dre visht	33	dre dergh
24	salerisht	34	salor dergh
25	pinzvisht	35	pinz dergh
26	shpaĵ visht	36	shpaĵ dergh
27	ovisht	37	o,o dergh
28	athvisht	38	ath dergh
29	novisht	39	nah dergh
30	dergh	40	salweght
41	you salweght	51	you pinzost
42	doo salweght	52	doo pinzost
43	dre salweght	53	dre pinzost
44	salor salweght	54	salor pinzost
45	pinz salweght	55	pinz pinzost
46	shpaĵ salweght	56	shpaĵ pinzost
47	o,o salweght	57	o,o pinzost
48	ath salweght	58	ath pinzost
49	nah salweght	59	nah pinzost
50	pinzast	60	shpeta
61	you shpeta	71	you avyà
62	doo shpeta	72	doo avyà
63	dre shpeta	73	dre avyà
64	salor shpeta	74	salor avyà
65	pinz shpeta	75	pinz avyà
66	shpaĵ shpeta	76	shpaĵ avyà
67	o,o shpeta	77	o,o avyà
68	ath shpeta	78	ath avyà
69	nah shpeta	79	nah avyà
70	avyà	80	atyà

81	you atyá	91	you nawee
82	doo atyá	92	doo nawee
83	dre atyá	93	dre nawee
84	salor atyá	94	salor nawee
85	pinz atyá	95	pinz nawee
86	shpaj atyá	96	shpaj nawee
87	oowa atyá	97	oova nawee
88	ath atyá	98	ath nawee
89	nah atyá	99	nah nawee
90	nawee	100	sil
1000zil		1,00,000	lakh
	kror 1,00,00,000		

Ordinal Numbers.

1st	yawam	6th	shpajam
2nd	doowam	7th	owam
3rd	dreyam	8th	atham
4th	salaram	9th	naham
5th	pinzam	10th	lasam, &c.

*Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb (masculine.)**Indicative Mood.**Present Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

1st Person,	zaiyam, I am	muĵ yoo, we are
2nd	taiye, thou art	táseyást, you are
3rd	hagha, dai, he is	haghádee, they are

*Perfect Past Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

1st Person,	zawum, I was	muĵ woo, we were
2nd do	ta we, thou wast	tási wást, you were
3rd do	haghá woo, he was	haghá woo, they were

*Imperfect Past Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

1st Person,	za kedam, I was being	muĵ kedoo,
2nd do	ta kede	tási kedást,
3rd do	haghá keda	haghá keda,

Pluperfect Past Tense—HAD BEEN.

1st Person	za sawai wam	muĵ siwee woo
2nd do	ta suwai wee	tasi siwee wást
3rd do	haghá sawai woo	hagha siwee woo

Future Tense—SHALL BE.

1st Person,	zakeajam	muĵ keajam
2nd do	ta keaja	tási keajai
3rd do	haghá keajee	hagho keajee

Imperative Mood.

ta sa, be thou	tasi sai, be you.
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*Subjunctive Mood.**Present Tense.—MAY BE.*

1st Person,	zawam	muĵ woo
2nd do	ta we	tasi wást
3rd do	haghá see	hagho soo

The Relative Conjugation IF is expressed by KA.

Perfect Past Tense.

1st Person,	za wai	muĵ wai
2nd	ta wai	tási wai
3rd	haghá wai	hagho wai

Infinitive Mood KEDA, "BEING," or "TO BE."

Past Participle, SAWAI WOO, "BEEN."

Conjugation of the Verb WAIYIL, "to speak."

*Present Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

1st Person,	za waiyam	muĵ waiyoo
2nd do	ta wai	tasi waiya'st
3rd do	hagha wai	hagho wai

The feminine gender only changes the 1st Person Singular, as a woman says, *za waiyama*.

Perfect Past Tense.

1st Person,	ma' waiyil	muĵ waiyil
2nd do	ta' waiyil	ta'si waiyil
3rd do	hagha' waiyil	hagho waiyal

Imperfect Past Tense.

1st Person,	ma' waiyil	muĵ waiyil
2nd do	ta' waiyil	ta'si waiyil
3rd do	hagha' waiyil	hagho waiyil

Pluperfect Past Tense.

1st Person, má waiyalaiwo	muĵ waiyaleewoo
2nd do. tá wo waiyil	tási waiyaleewoo
3rd do. haghá waiyalaiwo	hagho waiyalai woo

*Future Tense.**Singular.*

1st Person, za bawowaiyam
2nd ditto ta bawowaiye
3rd ditto haghá bawowai

Plural.

muĵ bawowáyoo
tási bawowaiyast
hagho bawowai

Imperative Mood.

ta wawáya

tási wowáyast

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present Tense.*

1st za wowáyam	muĵ wowáyoo
2nd ta wowáye	tasi wowáyast
3rd haghá wowáyee	hagho wowáyee

Perfect Past Tense.

1st ma waiyalaiwoo	muĵ waiyaleewoo
2nd tá waiyalaiwoo	tási waiyaleewoo
3rd haghá waiyalaiwoo	hagho waiyaleewoo

Adverbs, Post- and Pre-positions, Conjunctions, &c. &c.

porta, above	sarangá, how
kghata, below	bul jalá, again
danana, in	os, now
dabánde, out	biyá, afterwards
dilta, here	makh á mukh, in front
halta, there	bas, enough
de khawa, on this side	ham, also
haghá khawá, on that side	ho, yes
doudande, before	nah, no
douroosta, behind	makava, don't
jirr, quickly	ka, if
ro ro, slowly	pára, sake of
man rwaz, to-day	wodya, gratis
paroon, yesterday	az, than
sabhá rwaz, to-morrow	o, hollá
ba, till	sarra, with

mudám, always
kala, when
cherta, where

wo, and
ya, or
belá, without
wale, but

Vocabulary of Nouns.

rwaz, day,
shpa, night,
halak, boy,
zoe, son,
jilai, girl,
loor, daughter,
pegħla, maid,
plár, father,
mor, mother,
uror, brother,
khor, sister,
oba, water,
or, fire,
dode, bread,
ghahar, city,
kalai, hamlet,

ás, horse,
aspá, mare,
osai, deer,
khar, ass,
ghàtar, mule,
behan, colt,
yaboo, poney,
chirg, fowl,
chirga, hen,
kaftara, pigeon,
gidada, fox,
chaghál, jackal,
koj, hyena,
spai, dog,
pishee, cat,
muĵ'ak, mouse,

yaĵ, bear
bizo, monkey
sarkaza, hog
bza, she-goat
waz gadai, he-goat
murghumai, kid
mej ewe
maj, ram
warg maj, fighting ram
dusherlá, middling ram
psherlai, ram
wuchkulai, ram
urai, lamb
ghwa, cow
ghwáyai, bull
sukhwanda calf

kijde, tent woollen
kor, house
khoona, room
ghole, a yard
wanai, tree
bootai, bush
tirkh, brushwood
már, snake
tá ooz, peacock
zirká, Greek partridge
huja, leak
gazir, carrot
malkhaze, thyme
anár, pomegranate
hindwáná, water melon
mana, apple
meda, man
ghaza, woman
mándiná, female
náreená, male

chughuka, sparrow
ongh, camel
ghanum, wheat
wuriĵjee, rice
urbushee, barley
nakhud, pulse
phascolus, maximus
pyáz, onion
tanzire, partridge
kurak, quail
thalla, sole of foot
warghawe, palm of hand
punda, heel
padkai, ankle
pandai, calf
zangoon, knee
khwale, perspiration
pgħa, leg
waroon, thigh
nas, belly

málgá, salt
 tel, oil
 ghodee, ghee
 shakar, sugar
 marach, pepper
 largai, wood
 kuchee, butter
 hagge, an egg
 shide, milk
 maste, curds
 shalumbe, butter-milk
 lástai, pestle
 khat, bedstead
 tiltak, coverlid
 báligh, pillow
 nihále, bed
 ospana, iron
 surp, lead
 mio, copper
 kál, year
 zyad, brass
 myasht, month
 sirazar, gold
 speen zar, silver
 tirkha, bitter
 garm, hot
 sod, cold
 klak, hard
 narm, soft
 porta, }
 boad, } high
 garan, dear
 arzán, cheap
 spuk, light
 duroond, heavy
 wach, dry
 noombd, wet
 zulf, lock of hair
 tsoonee, woman's hair
 bret, mustacheos
 jeera, beard
 arkh, armpit

kunatai, bullock
 tatar, beast
 lás, hand
 oja, shoulder
 sha, back
 ghádá, neck
 shund, lip
 ghágh, tooth
 zinne, chin
 bárkhoo, cheek
 paza, nose
 sajme, nostril
 stirgha, eye
 bânoo, eye-lash
 waridza, eye-brow
 tandai, forehead
 ghwaj, ear
 partookh, trousers
 partoogagh, breeches string
 ozgár, idle
 pagde, turban
 khaĵ, sweet
 turwá, sour
 mukh, nail
 spajme, moon
 store, star
 wáh, woo, wind
 garz, dust
 zoná, light
 tyará, darkness
 angoor, grapes
 oma, raw
 pakha, cooked
 shkar, horn
 swa, hoof
 changul, divided hoof
 wadai, wool
 pumba, cotton
 jibba, language
 ghwajai, hunger
 tajai, thirst
 kough, shoes



tirkhe, armpit	chaplai, slippers
kund, widow	doond, blind
oghke, a tear	gung, dumb
meda, husband	koon, deaf
ghaza, wife	god, lame with both legs
dároo, gunpowder	rást, straight
purod, grass	koj, crooked
ghalla, grain	tsappa, upset
speen, white	lewânai, mad
soor, red	khapa, angry
tor, black	ranzoor, ill
ábee, blue	starai, tired
zyad, yellow	dard, pain
sheen, green	lár, road
mahee, fish	safar, journey
ghwashe, meat	noom, name
lmar, sun	zeen, saddle
rikeboona, stirrups	kad wasai, great grandson
muloona, bridle	kosai, great great grandson
ghar, hill	zoom, son-in-law
seen, river	warindára, sister-in-law
khight, brick	orara, nephew
nikka, grandfather	orerá, niece
wurr nikka, great grandfather	tra and aka, uncle
masai, grandson	troree, aunt

Vocabulary of Verbs.

rátalal, to come	talal, to weigh
tlal, to go	ve pemawal, to measure
rávdal, to bring	pakhawal, to cook
odal, to carry away	khlas wal, } to open
pátakedal, to place	wáz wal, }
odaradil, to rise	paránatal, }
porta kawil, to raise	tadal, to blind
kgheenastan, to sit	parkawal, to cut
akhistan, to take	seere kawal, to tear
wenissa, to seize	mátawal, to break
khudal, to eat	zghastal, to run
chghil, to drink	lwastan, to read
zbeghil, to suck	girzedal, to stroll
chichil, to bite	skawul, to pull
ghwkhán, to chew the cud	pákawal, to wipe

jō owal, to chew	purewatal, to fall	
<i>khandil</i> , to laugh	zejal, to bring forth	
jadil, to weep	purawal, to borrow	
wahal, to beat	por warkawal, to lend	
jagh } kawal }	put wal, to conceal	
skandal, to pinch	ghakhauwal, to bury	
gandal, to sew	ziĵ dedal, to tremble	
beredal, to fear	kháls wal, to loosen	
tukhedal, to cough	garawul, to scratch	
teláwúl, to push	togawul, to pour	
ghakhá wal, to press	pookawul, to blow	
lád eghwurzawul, to spit	mityaze } kawal, }	to make water
ghwul kawal, to ease one's self	dakawul, to fill	[ment
leedal and katal, to see	ĵaghawul, to play on an instru-	
tisháwul, to employ	lirekawal, putting away	
bázee kawal, to play	mzaka kandan, to dig	
waiyil, to speak	pághal, to sow	
wuruk kawal, to lose	waswa, to burn	
mudal, to die		



Sentences and Dialogues.

The Afghán Salutation—"ROGH BOD."

Jod e gha táze gha khushal e gha } Are you well ? quite fresh ? quite
raghale ? } happy ? welcome ?

Answer. Jha wose pa khair wose } May you be well. May all be
makhwár-reje. } right with you. May you ne-
ver be badly off.

Sta noom sa de ?

What is your name ?

Ta soke ?

Who are you ?

Kum yánye ?

Who is there ?

Tási chare zai

Where are you going ?

Tási la kum zae rágháliyást

Whence come you ?

Dwa myásht me sooeedee chi la }
Candhára rághale yam }

It is two months since I came
from Candahar.

Dá lár da Shikarpoor de ?

Is this the road to Shikarpoor ?

Za khabar neyam pakhpula mu- }
sapar yam }

I don't know, I am myself a tra-
veller.

Lár waghaiya

Shew the road.

Tsa khabrá la Bádsháh ávaradi- }
leeyast ? }

Have you heard any news of the
king ?

- Wai ee chi Shikarpoor ta wara } They say he has arrived at Shi-
seda. } karpoor.
- Da Hinduwáno pa kághaz kghe } What was the news from Herat
da Harát da bábata tsa kghe- } in the Hindoo's letter ?
lawoo?
- Kshilawoo da kajar tag o da Kam- } It was written that the Persians
ran chapáw pa Farrah bándé } had retired, and that Kamran
oda Mahammad Siddeek Khán } had made a descent on Farrah,
bandee wodál. } and taken away Mahammed
Sideek Khán prisoner.
- So rwaze soo,ee dee chi Kásid la } How mány days is it since a Cos-
Loodiáne rághale de ? } sid arrived from Loodiana ?
- Ka za durwágh zam na gham pinz } If I remember right it is five days.
rwaze soo i dee }
- Wale jar ra naghale ? Why have you not come quickly ?
- Ma psheen spareshan } I will go out riding by afternoon
prayers.
- Za be khartsa yum muwajam me } I have no money, will you give
ráka ? } me my pay ?
- Madar woka chi da hinde mudda } Wait till the bill of exchange be
poorá see } due.
- Dode zmá da para pakhaka chi } Get ready dinner for me, as I am
wujee yum chi wakhuram } hungry and have an appetite.
- Tsa bara sta zoe zma deedan lara } What's the reason your son does
ranághai ? } not come to see me ?
- Sa lara da kár na kave ? Why don't you do that ?
- Tasta sawe ? What is become of you ?
- Ka za spansee darkam dá shpaj } If I give you ready money, what
kameesa pa tso mazdooree ba } will you take for making six
jod ke ? } shirts ?
- Da ghar moom laree ka na laree Has this mountain a name or not ?
- Sardarán da Candahár chi dee pa } The Sardars of Candahar when
wakht da mukadame chi da } they want to get money from
cha tsakha tsa ghwádee akhpul } any one in time of need, are in
da ourate psol wa hagma sadée } the habit of pawning their wives
ta giroje kghee dee } jewels
- Akhpul maindina biya wo poo- } They instruct their wives to get
hawee chi byá pa fand tara da- } the jewels out of pawn by a
khpul psol bidta zeenee rávdá } contrivance of their own.
- Pa Candahár ki jha ás tsa keenruet } What is the price of a good horse
laree ? } in Candahar ?
- Gha ás pa salor souwa pa lás razee A good horse can be got for 400 Rs.
- Deráwat tso zara rupo, ee mályá } What is the revenue of Derawat
laree } in thousands ?
- Dergh zara rupo,ee mályá laree It is a revenue of 30,000 Rs.

Sháh Shuja chi raghalai woo Sar- dárán tola razá woo chi ghar warkee baghair la you Sardár Kohn Dil Khánchi waigil chi zma sar dai o da Kalá Kungre	} When Shah Shuja appeared, all the Sardars were content to give up the city except Kohn Dil Khán, who said, my head with these parapets.
Tási arvedalai dai chi da Maham- mad Shah aká Shikarpoor lare raghalai dai?	} Have you heard the uncle of Mahammad Sháh has arrived in Shikarpoor?

—o—

Specimen of Afghan verse from Abdul Rahman.

Har matloob chighwaje tá, uka da rabab	} When the musician turns the screw of the Rebeck
Padá táuk jhee zma zada kandee kabab	} By each turn that is made my heart is burnt.
Chi saiye panaghma pa taránash- um	} When I pay attention to the tune and the tone
Dewána sham grewantsiree most okhráb	} I get mad, and tear my clothes frantic and lost.
Hame tár hame guftar hose as ar- ka	} The strings and burthen of the song so distress me
Chi hetsok na takat laree na tab	That none could bear it or endure it.
Youve sáz, bulawáze da belto	} Let there be music first, then the theme of absence,
Dream shaar paraghaz ka intikháh	} Third, let a poet recite his good verses,
Tsalaram you sakeeye tar sangk- ghenee	} Fourth, let a cupbearer be near
Che makh na mahtáb K dilaivee na áftáb	Who has never been looked on by sun or moon—
Da talor wáda fitne dee pa tslor kunja	} These four are four traitors in four corners—
O pinzame suráeedai da māl nab spajame wakt da noubahar o da zawanee	} And the fifth be a bottle of the best wine, and the sixth the time of the new spring and youth,
Ou owam shughal da bayazoda kitáb	} And the seventh reading of al- bums and books.
Chidá hoomree áfatoona sara tol shee	} If all these wonders be collected together
Turo tsok saranga zeene kande ijtanáb	} Who can deliver himself from them;
Chi dá hasee dilbarán par as ar- naka	} He who is not affected by any of these rarities
Ya ba devee yá deewaz dai yádaw ab	} Must be either more than human, a wall or a beast.

Da tsargand bashee parhez da par- hez ga	} Here the abstinence of abstainers will be discovered
Kakádar shee pa spahade pa shráb	
Za Rahman lareeyá zohda pana ghwadam	} When they be surrounded by love and wine. May God defend Rahman from hypocrisy ;
Dareeyá zohad ázáb de hamitab	
	Hypocrisy is trouble and reproach.

(True Copy)

H. TORRENS,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.
With the Govr. Genl.



(Signed) R. LEACH.

ART. II.—SISUPA'LA BAD'HA, or death of SISUPA'LA by MA'GHA.
Translated, with Annotations, by J. C. C. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.

—o—

Book I.—The conference between KRISHNA and NA'RADA.

Salutation to the fortunate GANESA !

श्रियःपतिःश्रीमंतिशासितुंजगजगन्निवासोवसुदेवसद्गनि ।

वसन्दर्शावतरन्तमम्बराद्विरण्यगर्भाङ्गभुवंमुनिंहरिः ॥१॥

1. HARI, husband of SRI, dwelling in the fortunate abode of VASUDEVA, to reform the world, though himself the abode of worlds, saw descending from the sky, the sage, who sprang from a portion of the being, that was conceived in the golden mundane egg.

द्विधाकृतात्माकिमयंदिवाकरोविधूमरोचिःकिमयंऋताशनः ।

गतन्तिरश्मीनमनूरुसारथेःप्रसिद्धमूर्ध्वज्ज्वलनंहविर्भुजः ।

पतत्यधोधामविसारिसर्वतःकिमेतदित्याकलमीक्षितंजनैः ॥२॥

2. Is this the Sun itself parted into two orbs? Is it fire shining with light divested of smoke? The motion of the luminary whose charioteer has no legs is curvilinear. The ascent of flame is a well known property of fire. What is this, which descends diffusing light around? Thus was the sage contemplated by wonder by the people.